



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

culture of that brilliant epoch. Originality is not attempted, the author's sole object being to present to the unprofessional reader a clear and interesting account of the results of excavations in Crete. Even for the specialist, however, this is a valuable summary. Balance and judicious selection of material are seen throughout. The reader's mind is prepared at the start by the suggestive legends and an account of Dr. Schliemann's romantic life—so properly included—for just such discoveries as those at Knossos, Phaestos, and other Cretan sites. The author's vivid narration of the gradual uncovering of the palace at Knossos gains its particular charm from his method of bringing us close to the excavator in his work, letting us follow this year by year, and quoting freely the excavator's own inspired words to give the brilliant coloring of fresco and of vase as first seen after their burial over 3000 years ago. The fact that this was an easier form of compilation does not detract from the fascination of the story; and it is employed successfully throughout the work.

In his chapter on the relations between Crete and Egypt the author seems particularly at home. The material here gathered, with its elaborate presentation of the theory that the Philistines of the Bible were Minoans from Crete, is perhaps the most valuable portion of the book.

The overthrow of the Minoan Empire is attributed to "its own children, the descendants of men whom Knossos herself had sent forth to hold her mainland colonies". In treating of the other great problems attaching to prehistoric Greece his attitude is expository rather than controversial. It is unnecessary to burden such a book with manifold theories. And usually the stand is conservative and safe.

Repetition is the chief fault of the book. It is quite unnecessary, when mentioning the Vaphio cups, three successive times to compare them favorably with the work of Renaissance goldsmiths, using on each occasion nearly the same words (pp. 51, 109, 123). Similarly, the Dorian invasion is twice qualified by "or whatever inrush of wild northern tribes the Greeks may have called by that general title" (pp. 33, 62). Clearness is gained in the survey of the concluding chapters by the repetition. But without sacrificing clearness, through varied expression and less detailed description, much of this could have been avoided.

The thirty-two plates, each containing in some instances two photographic illustrations, are excellent for the most part. A wider field might have been covered by omitting a few of the pictures of the large jars of the palace magazines. But most of them are well-selected. Reference, however, is rendered difficult not only by their distribution according to the publisher's wishes rather than following the text but also by the author's unfortunate habit of withholding the plate-number until his description

of the object is completed. Yet, the mere presence of these in a book of moderate cost at once sets The Sea-Kings of Crete above such valuable but unillustrated works as *The Discoveries in Crete*, by R. M. Burrows, and *Crete, the Forerunner of Greece*, by Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Hawes. Anyone familiar with Mosso's *The Palaces of Crete* will admit that, however superior its illustrations, it has no value otherwise. Mr. Baikie's work possesses both charm and substance. Nowhere else certainly in English can there be found so comprehensive, up-to-date, and well-written a survey of the results of the last ten years of exploration in Crete. All teachers of Greek and Ancient History should own it and it cannot fail to fascinate everyone possessed of a fondness for romance and adventure.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

KENDALL K. SMITH.

The *Evening Telegram*, New York City, for January 9 last, contains two interesting illustrations of a model of a Roman house, built by students of Normal College, New York City, under the direction of Miss H. H. Tanzer, an Instructor in Latin in the College. The students of Normal College believe that no other school or college in this country possesses a model of a Roman house built entirely by its students. The students of the College are working also on a model of a Roman camp and on a model of Pliny's villa.

The Roman house is regarded by the students as their best work. It was designed and built by twelve young women students in the college, and as it was done after the regular class recitations had been completed, they received no academic credit for it. It took almost a year to complete the work, as the students devoted to it only a few hours each Friday afternoon.

The views show the house as seen from the front and as seen from the rear, where the garden is. The house of Pansa at Pompeii was used as a model. The model seems to measure eight feet by ten.

RECENT BOOKS

Cicero's Letters. Selected and edited by Ernest Riess. New York: The Macmillan Co. 12 mo., \$75.

Tacitus, Histories. Books I and II. Edited by Frank Gardner Moore. New York: The Macmillan Co. 16 mo., \$60.

Live Issues in Classical Studies. By Karl P. Harrington. Boston: Ginn & Co., \$75.

A Latin Grammar. By Henry Edwin Burton. 12 mo. New York: Silver, Burdett & Co. 90 cents.

The Essentials of Latin Syntax. An Outline of the Ordinary Prose Constructions, Together with Exercises in Composition Based on Caesar and Livy. By Dr. Charles Christopher Mierow. New York: Ginn & Co. Pp. 98. 90 cents.

Geschichte der römischen Literatur. Von W. S. Teuffel. Sechste Auflage, neu bearbeitet von Wilhelm Kroll und Franz Skutsch. Zweiter Band, Die Literatur von 31 vor Chr. bis 96 nach Chr. Leipzig: Teubner, 1910. Pp. 6 + 348. M. 6.

The Iliad of Homer. Translated into English Hexameter Verse by Prentiss Cummings. 2 vols. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. Pp. xlv + 529. \$3 net.